

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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despatches must be addressed New York
HERALD.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 20

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—REVOLUTION IN
SPAIN—LOVE IN A TURK—SHOOTING.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
23d street.—LA FENICIA.FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave-
nue.—LE CIGARETTE.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HAPPY DEMENTY.
WITH NEW FEATURES. Matinee at 1½.BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—THE EMERALD
RING.NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway.—THE FIELD OF
THE CLOTH OF GOLD.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
WOMAN, A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON
BY NIGHT.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—Amusements and evening performances.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street—LES FOLIES-
PAGES REVEL—NOUVEAUX, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th
street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, &c.TONT PATTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c. Matinee at 2½.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN
AND GYMNASIUM ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2½.BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—OLE BULL'S
GRAND CONCERT.COOPER INSTITUTE, Astor place.—LECTURE BY GEO.
FRANCIS TRAIN.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S
MINSTRELS—AFTER LIGHT, &c.HOOVER'S (E. D.) OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg.—
HOOVER'S MINSTRELS—TWO TO THE MOON, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, January 20, 1869.

New Arrangements for Furnishing the Herald.

The steady increase in the circulation of the HERALD has forced us to bring into use all our press facilities, which now enable us to throw off eighty-five thousand copies of the HERALD per hour. Newsman and carriers who have heretofore found delay in receiving their papers will in future have their orders executed at a much earlier hour.

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The DAILY HERALD will be sent to subscribers for one dollar a month.

The postage being only thirty-five cents a quarter, country subscribers by this arrangement can receive the HERALD at the same price it is furnished in the city.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

The cable telegrams are dated January 19. The *Independence* of Belgium yesterday says that the protocol adopted by the Paris Conference for the settlement of the Eastern question will be submitted to the Greek government for signature. If it is signed Turkey will withdraw its ultimatum; if it is not the great Powers will remain neutral and allow events to take their course.

The Spanish elections just concluded show that a monarchical form of government is that which meets with most favor throughout the country. The Republicans, however, have carried a number of the large cities.

The London *Times* of yesterday analyzed the treaty between Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

The *Pitt* and *Gazette*, on the same subject, express the hope that the English Parliament will not ratify the treaty concluded by Lord Clarendon and Mr. Johnson if the question of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as belligerents is to be reopened.

Napoleon's latest speech is much applauded by nearly all the leading English journals.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday the reply of the President to the amnesty resolution was presented, and Senator Ferry said that the inquiry was not answered as to the right of the Executive to grant a general amnesty. The documents were referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution asking for information relative to the extent of the fishing grounds acquired by the purchase of Alaska was adopted. A bill to provide for a mail and emigrant line of steamships between New York and Europe was introduced and referred to the Post Office Committee. A resolution proposing negro suffrage throughout the Union as an amendment to the constitution was adopted. The consideration of the Copper bill was then resumed, and, after general debate, was passed, only eleven Senators voting in the negative. An executive session was held. The Smythe and Cummings nominations were not considered and the English treaties were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House Mr. Robinson tried to get in a resolution proffering the use of the hall to George Francis Train, but the regular order of business was insisted upon. A resolution for the printing of 500,000 copies of the report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue was reported. Messrs. Kelley, Garfield, Jencks, and others argued the matter at considerable length. The resolution was adopted. The bill regulating elections in the organized Territories was passed after some debate by a vote of 51 to 56. The Senate bill granting lands to the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company was taken up and generally debated. Mr. Washburne made a strong speech in opposition to it, and at the conclusion the House adjourned.

The Legislature.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Pierce gave notice of a bill to authorize the Manhattan Company to construct an underground railway in this city. Several bills of a local character were introduced. Those of more than ordinary interest are to extend to the East India Telegraph Company the provisions of the general telegraph law. At noon the Senate proceeded to elect a United States Senator, the vote being—H. C. Fenton, 15; H. C. Murphy, 10, and one vote cast for H. S. Randall by Mr. Murphy.

The proceedings in the House commenced with the election for Senator, Mr. Fenton receiving seventy-three votes and Mr. H. C. Murphy forty-five. Numerous bills were introduced, among them one to increase the pay of certain members of the Police Department; another relative to reports of the New York Court of Special Sessions; to regulate freights on milk on the Harlem Railroad; relative to newspaper advertisements; and to authorize the construction of a soldiers' monument in New York.

Miscellaneous.

General Grant was visited yesterday by three delegations. The Mississippi Republican Committee called on matters connected with the reconstruction of that State, and the General told them, as he

previously told the Virginia delegates, that he wanted a speedy settlement of the matter. The Baltimore City Council delegation called and tendered him the hospitalities of the city during his visit there to attend the meeting of the directors of the Peabody Educational Fund, and at their request he said he would probably accept a reception on Saturday. A colored committee of the National Colored Men's Association also called, and Mr. Langston, the chairman, congratulated him in the name of the freedmen on his election, and the General assured them that the colored people should have his efforts to secure them the protection of the laws.

The Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday elected John Scott to be United States Senator in place of Buckalew. The Minnesota Legislature re-elected Senator Ramsey, and the Maine Legislature elected Hannibal Hamlin in place of Senator Morrill. All the new Senators are Republicans.

The National Woman's Rights Convention assembled in Washington city yesterday and organized by the election of Mrs. Lucetta Mott as President. Among those present were the usual female celebrities, and in addition, Senator Pomeroy, McNamee, the colored Congressman elect from Louisiana, and Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker and Mrs. Harman, both dressed in male attire. A prayer was offered by Dr. Gray, in which he spoke of woman as having been taken from the rib of man—a proposition from which Mrs. Mott and Mrs. Stanton strongly dissented.

President Johnson held his first general reception of the season last night. It was the most brilliant, crowded and effective assemblage that has met at the White House for many years. The foreign diplomatic corps was largely represented, and an unusual number of distinguished personages, including most of the members of the Cabinet, were present.

General Raskoff, Danish Secretary of War, has been seriously ill at Washington for several days. In the Georgia Legislature yesterday a committee, specially appointed, made a report that negroes were eligible to prison, but asked that they be discharged from further consideration of the subject on the ground that no recommendation of theirs would induce the rescinding of measures formerly enacted expelling the negro members.

Governor Theodore F. Randolph, of New Jersey, was inaugurated at Taylor Hall, Trenton, yesterday, with an imposing military and civic display.

The proposed Richmond Convention of mass meeting which was called for the tenth of February, to ratify the action of the committee of prominent men of Virginia looking to a modification of the terms of reconstruction, has been postponed until March 17 in order to await Congressional action in the matter. A Catholic priest of Holyoke, Massachusetts, named Hawkins, was fined ten dollars in that town yesterday for an assault and battery on one Cornelius O'Leary who had been publicly excommunicated on Sunday.

Lewis Davis, convicted of the murder of David Skinner, in Independence, Ohio, was sentenced at Columbus yesterday to be executed on the 4th of February.

The City.

The State Military Association was in session yesterday at Steinway Hall. Governor Hoffman, by resolution, was admitted an honorary member.

The New York Central Railroad case was up before Judge Ingraham, in the Supreme Court, chambers, yesterday, and voluminous affidavits of Cornelius Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark and Mr. Schell were read, after which the matter was adjourned until Thursday morning.

Margaret Brown, indicted for killing Upton Murray, her negro paramour, was arraigned in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. She pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, and was sentenced by Judge Bedford to imprisonment for three years and six months in the State Prison. The Judge, in passing sentence, commented severely on the degradation of a white woman in living with a black man.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, James McLoughlin was put on trial on an indictment charging him with perjury in making a certain false affidavit and swearing and subscribing to the same before a United States commissioner. The trial will be resumed this morning.

The Blasted and Eckel whiskey case occupied Judge Blatchford and a jury yesterday in the United States District Court. The prosecution rested its case and the defence will be opened this morning.

A velocipede school has been opened in Brooklyn and the vehicles have invaded Clinton street. A fire occurred last evening at the Derby Athenaeum No. 850 Broadway, and although extinguished after very little delay, destroyed or damaged several valuable works of art, among them Rothermel's fine picture of "Lincoln's Last Reception." The loss is \$50,000.

The Cunard steamship *Cuba* will sail about eleven o'clock to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails will close at the Post Office at half-past nine A. M.

The Anchor line steamship *Acadia*, Captain Lees, will leave pier No. 20 North river at twelve M. to-day for Glasgow direct.

The steamship *Empire*, Captain Price, will leave pier No. 15 East river at four P. M. to-day for Washington and Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, Va. The stock market yesterday was variable, and at the close expired over a fall in New York Central, which at one time sold up to 155, and was forced down to 142 late in the day by a bear attack. Gold was weak, and declined to 135½.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

Governor Hoffman and staff, of Albany; General W. A. Brown, of New York; Congressman F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont; Ira Harris, of Albany; N. Thayer, of Boston, and John H. Clifford, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General G. E. Danforth, of Middlebury; General E. S. Brown, of New York; Captain W. C. Bartlett and Lieutenant King, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

General F. B. Almy, of Catskill; Lieutenant Commander Davis, of the United States Navy; W. C. Miller, of Ohio, and Colonel W. S. Fish, of Canada, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator L. M. Morrill, of Maine, is at the Astor House.

Colonel Geo. A. Logan and Dr. A. Reed, of the United States Army; Dr. J. Dawson, of Toronto, C. W., and Albert V. Hochheimer, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

General L. H. Robinson, of Binghamton; General Kent Jarvis, of Ohio; Thos. A. Scott and J. Edgar Thomson, of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

General Grant and the Jacobins—Senator Wilson's Scheme.

There are six weeks yet remaining to the Fortieth Congress. There is a heavy calendar of bills and resolutions awaiting the action of the two houses within this interval to the 4th of March; but from present indications little will be done beyond the passage of the annual appropriations. There is one measure, however, depending upon the action of the Senate which the conservative supporters of the President elect should insist upon bringing to a definite and decisive vote—yes or no. We refer to the bill of General Butler from the House for the repeal of the Tenure of Office law, and as a simple matter of fair dealing with General Grant.

The question in the Senate has been referred to the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, with a proposition from Mr. Wilson to amend the Tenure of Office law so far as to exempt President Grant from the shackles which have tied up President Johnson in reference to his Cabinet and to relieve Grant of the reasons exacted of Johnson in the matter of suspensions from office. But it is still proposed by Wilson's bill to hold any suspensions from office which may be made by Grant in the absence of the Senate subject to the approval of that body at its next session. What does this signify? Plainly that the radical faction in Congress distrust Grant and intend to hold him, if they can, in the distribution of his

offices, as they have held Johnson, under the thumb of the Senate. Now, this Tenure of Office law is a new thing in party strategy and tactics. Many other new things in the expansion of the powers of Congress have resulted from the late rebellion; but we have had none so broadly and deeply cutting away the authority exercised by every President from Washington down to Johnson over his executive subordinates as this Tenure of Office law. This law was passed, in the late demoralizing and costly struggle between "the King and the Commons," as a measure of party safety against the terrible Johnson. With Grant in the place of Johnson, then, the question recurs, What is the object of the Jacobins in the continuance of this law?

We may fairly assume that there are two purposes in view—the protection of the whiskey rings and other office-holding leagues of Treasury robbers, and the retention, to make all sure, of a wholesome party check in the Senate upon the President in the general division of the spoils and plunder. The defence set up for President Johnson concerning the stupendous spoiliations upon the Treasury through frauds upon the revenue under his administration is that the office-holding conspirators in these frauds could not be reached by him, protected as they have been and are by this Tenure of Office law. Nor can it be denied that there is too much truth in this defence to justify the continuance of this law as proposed by Senator Wilson. Let the tree be judged by its fruits. But why, on the other hand, should there not be in the Senate a movement to retain this law, when it is backed by lobby rings whose pickings and perquisites from the leaks of the Treasury run up to the handsome figure of one hundred millions a year upon the single item of whiskey? What hope, under this law, is there for General Grant's sweeping ideas of retrenchment and reform, with such enormous resources of active capital against him?

Next, in regard to the retention of the check upon the President for the protection of the office-holders in the absence of the Senate, the reason for it may lie in the fact that the Vice President (Colfax), who will be President of the Senate, will be a more reliable radical in this business of parceling out the spoils than President Grant. Hence, no doubt, this shrewd device of Wilson of making Colfax in this business, as the head of the Senate and of the radical faction, the real master of the situation. As one of the original supporters of Grant for the Presidency while Chase was still regarded as the embodiment of radicalism, Wilson, probably, has been put forward in the defence of this office-holders' protection law in order to deceive Grant. But whether considered in regard to faithless Treasury despoiling office-holders or in reference to a safety check in the Senate upon General Grant, this scheme of Wilson involves an insulting distrust of the President elect that has no precedent in the ups and downs of any party in this country from 1776 to this day.

Looking from Wilson to the league of Jacobins behind him we apprehend that even the passage of the half-way bill which he proposes is not contemplated, but that it is merely designed as a decoy. We apprehend that the object is, by parliamentary tactics and delay, to carry the Tenure of Office law through to the 4th of March untouched, so that the radical managers on the incoming President's inaugural may be able to deal with him as he may show his hand. But has he not already shown his hand? The Chicago platform of May last is the latest official creed of the republican party. Among other things it approves and upholds the reconstruction policy of Congress, deprecates the death of Lincoln, denounces Johnson as a usurper, who has corruptly resisted the authority of Congress and perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and justifies his impeachment. These were the extreme tests of the party faith. Put to General Grant he approved the proceedings of the Convention, and said, in his letter of acceptance:—"I endorse their resolutions." What more do they want? In the face of this endorsement of their paper is not this bit of humbug of Wilson, this development of a design to hold Grant bound hand and foot, as they have held Johnson, an outrageous insult to General Grant as a man and a soldier, whose word has been enough to the American people?

We call upon the conservative men of both parties in Congress, who honestly desire retrenchment and reform, to apply themselves to the task of bringing this Tenure of Office law to a direct vote in the Senate during this Congress; for if it goes over to the next there is every reason to fear that the formidable rings of Treasury robbers, under the wing of this law, will still levy their tolls on the taxpayers to the extent of at least a hundred millions a year. The Jacobins of the Senate are fighting to gain time. Bring them to the direct vote, as they were brought in the House, so that their real position may be known.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Some time ago the directors of the New York Central Railroad started Wall street by suddenly declaring a scrip dividend of eight per cent. The "shorts" in Central stock took the matter into court and placed the veteran Commodore on the stand. His testimony has just been made public, the proceedings having been conducted quietly in chambers. The history of the secret meeting at which the dividend was declared, together with the reasons which induced the Commodore to suggest such a step to the directors, as well as his original ideas of railways, stockholders, stock gamblers and Wall street, as narrated in his affidavit, are interesting reading.

OUR PROGRESS.—As things go on we may in from ten to fifty years reach the proud eminence of being the most corrupt people on earth. We may even outdo the ancient models. Jugurtha and others found in Rome that every senator had his fixed price, and we are up to that already. Seeing everywhere how Senators buy their places, can we doubt that they will reimburse themselves? What a man buys he will not regard in any light that will prevent his selling it. It is thought that there was a spasmodic virtue in Albany in throwing over Morgan, who would pay, and choosing Fenton, who could not; but this is because people do not exactly understand all the ways in which payment is made.

Cockadoodle-Do!

We have published a report of a cock fight extraordinary. The fight came off in disputed territory—Jersey. It was a contest between the North and the South. The North won. It is a conscientious pleasure to know that. The Southern birds came from the pines of North Carolina, and are commonly known as the old stone fence breed. They are all fine, stout birds, and fight rapidly, cunningly and gamely. They probably are as good cocks as those from the North—that is, Long Island—but the latter have better training, can endure more punishment and stay longer than the Southern fowls. The Long Island cocks are principally of the English Derby strain of blood, with judicious admixtures from the best strains of fighting blood in this country. What gives them the advantage over other birds is the careful breeding and patient and watchful training. Here we find another Northern victory. But it is a victory of science and endurance, not over pluck. When Sam Purdy, in 1823, rode the Northern horse *Bellapee* against Sir Henry and beat the Southerners on the turf he gave the toast "Southern pluck and Northern bottom." That was to be the point—an old time point.

Again has the North proven its prowess over the South. The game of horse flesh was succeeded by the game of human flesh. The North sent their best young men to battle to vindicate the authority of the Union. Puritanical missionaries and Puritanical money put the gaffs on, and a good and victorious fight was fought against the Southern cockspurs. The New England men accomplished great things. They in a measure represented the North. In this cock fight between the North and the South we see another evidence of the necessity of a cemented union between the two sections of the country. George Washington, representing Virginia, was a cock-fighter. He bullied John Bull, but wanted another main in his conflict with the French gamecock. All great men were cock-fighters. And it amazes us to find that the recent cock battle in Jersey, which attracted the attention and received the patronage of a number of our most respectable merchants, opulent bankers and pious citizens, did not receive a moment's attention from the humane and mundane Bergh—the Bergh who is only happy in rendering service to the victims of horse railroad tyrannies and despotisms of the rapists.

Seriously, there is a good deal of cock-fighting going on about these days. It is not confined to the cockpits nor to the salons of cock fanciers. Thousands of dollars may be invested in the result of a gamecock conflict; but the amount does not approach that which is invested in the lobbies of the various State Legislatures, now in session. Maine has a cock fight between Hamlin and Morrill. But Morrill caves, and Hamlin, the golden-feathered cock, is proclaimed the victor. New York has had its gamecock fight, and Fenton, a slovenly chicken from the interior, is the victor. New Jersey, notwithstanding the late cock fight contest within its borders, has sent to the United States Senate a thoroughbred democratic gamecock named Stockton. The light in Indiana for the Senatorship exhibits game on all sides. Indiana should have a cockpit, located in Seymour, where obnoxious personages are disposed of without the benefit of the cockpit, or any other pit, including the bottomless. Missouri has settled its Senatorial fight by electing a game chicken of the German breed. Michigan has accepted a chancier called Chandler, a dunghill fowl, of no special importance anywhere, since he determined to let blood flow from the bosoms of his own constituents. And so on. The game fought in New Jersey on Monday, giving another victory to the North, was simply typical, as old Purdy said, of "Southern pluck and Northern bottom." Let the South and North go ahead. Gamecocks both, they need fear no danger from any foreign Power. Our gaffs are sharpened. Cockadoodle-doo-o!

FENTON AS SENATOR—THE MORGAN RING BROKEN.—Fenton was elected Senator yesterday in the place of Morgan, in pursuance of the caucus decision of Saturday last. There have been some lamentable weepings and wallings and gnashings of teeth among the Morgan organs hereabouts over this direful result. Thurlow Weed's evening mouthpiece and Seward's special morning advocate and Roscoe Conkling and Morgan's lesser luminary have all joined in the chorus of bribery, trickery, corruption and cheating at Albany, and are all very blue. Why? There are good reasons why. The close lobby corporation of Seward, Morgan, Conkling, Weed, Raymond, Dana and their colleagues, insiders and outsiders, is disjointed and broken by this election of Fenton over Morgan. Fenton in the Senate will demand at least half the spoils which this Morgan coalition have monopolized under Johnson, and Conkling must agree to divide, or there will be trouble in the happy family. The fight appears to be settled. Weed is done for, any how; but still we fear the worst is yet to come of this "irrepressible conflict" between the Fenton radicals and the Seward-Morgan "ar-and-ar" coalition.

The Government and the Telegraph.

One of the newspapers whose proprietors are interested financially in the old telegraph trash that the government is urged to buy puts forth some quaint reasons against the propositions we have lately made in regard to the telegraph. It argues that the telegraph in the hands of the government would become party machinery. Is carrying the letters party machinery? Is the national currency party machinery? If one party is favored more than another in the personnel of these administrations, is that a reason against these things being done by the government? That cannot be maintained. Corruption was never so great and oppression never so terrible as in those cases where governments delegated their powers, as where they farmed the revenue. Neither, then, can this argument be held against the telegraph if it is not good in the case of the currency.

But the same organ argues that if the government does take the telegraph it must pay forty million dollars to the Western Union Company for its old trash. How, then, is the thing wrong in one light and right in another? Is it right for the government to take the telegraph for forty millions and wrong if it takes it at any other figure? Truly

this is an argument worthy a stockholder and a jobber. As to this fixed price, we will guarantee to build for twelve millions all that the Western Union Company proposes to sell for forty millions. We would take a contract even to supply at the former sum more miles of wire and better wire, and better working machinery altogether, than that on which the jobbers have fixed their corrupt price. The history of the wire now on the ship *Egmont* is an illustration of what sort of material the government would buy from the jobbers.

The Technicalities of Tonnage.

Apparently everything in measuring the tonnage of a ship is fictitious. Measurements of tonnage have the least possible relation to the number of tons that a boat can actually carry. The yacht *Dauntless* measures something over three hundred tons, according to what is called "Thames measurement;" she is rated in the record of the Yacht Club at two hundred and sixty-two tons, and her latest Custom House measurement is one hundred and eighty tons. Whence is the difference? The size put down in the Yacht Club record is by "carpenter's measurement." This kind of measurement is an invention of the builders. Yachts are paid for by the ton, and this measurement, being the one on which the carpenter is to base his bill, represents the effort to extort from the figures of a ship's dimensions the highest possible result in nominal tons. Hence the great difference between the result of measurement by the carpenter's method and the Custom House measurement, which is an approximation to the real power of the ship.

Tonnage measurement is of some interest just now, in view of the mooted international ocean yacht race. Mr. Ashbury, the owner of the yacht *Cambria*, made a challenge for an ocean race, which was immediately taken up by the owner of the *Dauntless*; whereupon the challenger claimed that the *Dauntless* was ruled out by the terms of the challenge, which declared a limit in size. He furthermore declared that the *Dauntless* was very nearly twice as large as the *Cambria*. Here arises, then, the question, how do you ascertain the size of a ship? In our Custom House the *Dauntless* is recorded as a vessel of one hundred and eighty tons, and in the record elsewhere given of the races of the *Cambria* she is rated as a vessel of one hundred and eighty-eight tons; and one of the other of these is ridiculous if the *Dauntless* is twice as large as the *Cambria*. On deck the *Dauntless* is nineteen feet longer than the *Cambria* and five feet wider. These differences certainly do not account for such a discrepancy as the English challenger would figure out, especially as in at least one dimension (depth) the *Cambria* is the larger boat of the two.

We are inclined to believe that the *Dauntless* is nothing like so much larger than the *Cambria* as the owner of the latter boat supposes, and we deem it quite possible that on any fair principle of measurement the *Dauntless* would be within the terms as to size. Mr. Ashbury, however, has opposed a bar to this in specifying that the size of the yachts shall be found by "Thames measurement." Thames measurement, in its way, is a thing analogous to those ancient canons of Egyptian art to which we owe the airy, though angular, grace of the figures on the Pyramids. An artist of Egypt, ages and ages ago, happened on exactly that kind of grace in his figures that Wilkinson has made familiar. An Egyptian king conceived that this was perfection, and fearing that other artists in their efforts to do better would do lamentably worse, and that thus this faultless style would be lost to the world, he decreed that no painter should ever dare to invent, or conceive, or put forth, or pretend any new style, manner, method, fashion or way of presenting the human figure to the eye, and thus he perpetuated those angular and inevitable profiles.

Thames measurement is the application of a similar theory to boats. It is conceived that the present British model is the point at which shipbuilding genius must stop, and this model is assumed as the starting point of measurement. Then they take a ship's length and her width and find her tons. They do not take her depth. Why not? Because the other dimensions give that; for, according to the exigencies of "Thames measurement," if a ship is of a certain width and length she must be of another certain depth. She cannot venture to differ in this respect, for she would then violate the lines of the British model—that most perfect of human marine things. This Thames measurement takes the width of the *Dauntless*, and gives her arbitrarily a depth which Englishmen fancy proper to that width, and on these imaginary figures finds the size of the yacht. The requiring this plan of measuring assumes in favor of the *Cambria* the whole difference between American and English yachts, and makes the American enter the race paying forfeit for her model.

THE DUKE OF AOSTA.—A telegram informs us that the Duke of Aosta, the second son of Victor Emanuel, renounces the right of succession to the Italian throne in favor of his sister, the Princess Clotilde, the wife of Plonplon. What does this mean? If it means anything it means this—that Napoleon plays a bold game, and that if his game succeeds the Bonapartes will yet rule France, Italy, Spain, and, of course, Portugal. The idea of Italian unity is yet a power.

VERY CHEAP.—It appeared on the trial of the conspirators against Collector Bailey that the men who swore to the affidavits of the Collector's corrupt practices were paid only fifteen dollars an oath. If perjury is as cheap as that how can any collector hold up against the whiskey ring? Perhaps a good sentence just here will help the country very much in the whiskey trouble.

Fisk the Great—More Worlds to Conquer.

Alexander the Great wept for more worlds to conquer. So Fisk the Great, having added to his domain as railway king the fantastic, airy realm of *opéra bouffe*, and, finding the sceptre of the latter infinitely less heavy than that with which he always the destinies of the former, is ambitious of extending his conquests. "More worlds to conquer" is his motto. Boldly rushing in where angels might fear to tread, he aspires to nothing less than the empire of that vast, complicated, vague and misty sphere popularly known as "the religious world." Aware of the immense aggregate of the sums contributed by the faithful of every name towards the support of all sections of the church universal, he shrewdly enough presumes that it will pay to control the sinews of war against the world, the flesh and the devil. This first step in this new direction seemed—but only seemed—to be a false one. Barring out a Sunday school, and provoking a street mass meeting of Sunday school scholars and teachers, who vociferously applauded a series of red-hot resolutions against his alleged outrage of their rights to a three years' lease of a hall memorable for solemn religious gatherings as well as for Bateman's jolly birthday dinner, at first sight looked highly impolitic, to say the least. All the elements of opposition to the theatre in general and to the *opéra bouffe* in particular, it might be supposed, would thus be stirred to a high pitch of excitement. But the father of Mr. Fisk's lawyer, who professes the deepest interest in Sunday schools and exults in having himself been a Sunday school teacher, gives an entirely different aspect to the page. The compliments bestowed by this pious lawyer upon Mr. Fisk for the liberal terms on which, although an Israelite, he had leased the hall to the apparently somewhat Jesuitical Mr. Perry, warrant us in the charitable inference that only the highest Christian motives could have impelled Mr. Fisk to disperse the Morning Star Sunday School.

May it not be surmised that Mr. Fisk, who, for aught we know, may have formerly been a Sunday school teacher in Vermont or in Massachusetts, has decided to run the Morning Star Sunday School and all other Sunday schools himself? May we not conjecture also that this new enterprise is but preliminary to a still grander scheme of running all the churches in this metropolis and throughout the United States? The name of another financial magnate, Daniel Drew—the very initials of which (D. D.) have an ecclesiastical significance—are already inscribed in granite letters upon the front of the "Daniel Drew Methodist Episcopal Church." But when the name of James Fisk, Jr., shall be inscribed on the front of every other church edifice, may we not hope that, under the Episcopal supervision of the railway and opera king, innumerable ecclesiastical abuses will be abated? Country parsons will no longer have to rely upon "donation parties" for subsistence. Their salaries will approximate more fairly than at present to the princely incomes of fashionable city preachers. The malicious old proverb about the proclivity of "ministers' sons" and "deacons' daughters" to go astray in consequence of the limited means of their parents to start them aright in life will become obsolete; and, to add no other prospective advantage from the accession of Mr. Fisk to the pontificate of the American churches, surely we may expect that the impious custom of selling pews at auction and crowding the Lord's temple with money-changers—a custom which even Brother Beecher must admit would be more honest in the breach than in the observance—will be utterly done away with. So note it be!

Jobs and Subsidies.

The resolution passed in the House of Representatives on Monday, by a vote of 90 yeas to 67 nays, against any further subsidies being given by Congress to railroad or other corporations, or to promote local enterprises, under the present condition of the national finances, is a very good one. Congress and the country have become since the war fearfully demoralized with regard to the reckless manner in which government money and lands have been lavished on all sorts of jobs. We have cut loose from the old system of economy and limited expenditures, and ought to return to it again forthwith. The number of railroad, telegraph and other schemes to increase the burdens of the government are frightful to contemplate. Let us hope this resolution of the House will not prove merely an unnecessary declaration. It is easy enough to pass such general and glittering resolutions and to make fine promises; but will these very members who voted against any further subsidies or jobs cease to press as exceptional cases the various schemes they may have in hand? There will be the practical test of their sincerity. People should keep the names of the patriotic ninety by them for reference whenever any jobs come up or are voted on in Congress. It is a good beginning. We shall see what the end will be.

Senator Sherman's Finance Bill.

The subject of our national finances has been fairly launched in Congress by the introduction of Mr. Sherman's bill, which was reported from the Senate Finance Committee. This bill we published on Tuesday, and the features of it had been given before in an elaborate speech by Mr. Sherman, and have been discussed in the columns of the HERALD. The leading thought throughout and object seems to be to get rid of the greenback currency, as if that were the sum of all our financial evils and trouble. In fact, it may be said Senator Sherman has but this one idea. While there is no objection to legalizing gold contracts, as he proposes, such a law is hardly necessary; for persons can now make contracts to pay in specie, without additional legislation. In other respects the bill aims at what would probably prove impracticable, or, if practicable, what would only increase the burdens of the people and the power and profits of the national banks. It would take away our cheap legal tender currency and increase that of the banks. It would give them all the profits of a national circulation, which would be taken from the people and no equivalent returned. Of course Mr. Sherman contemplates the national banks paying specie for their circulation; but they would not be likely to do so, nor to have the gold for doing it. What then? Why, the national banks, finding they had not specie to meet the demand, would go to Congress for relief, and we should have perpetuated an